

Established February, 1845.

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

Shipping.

Oruel, from Marseilles.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 7, 1886. 61

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
VICTORIA-EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE JUST LANDED.
THE FOLLOWING
STORES.

York HAMS.
Stilton CHEESE.
Pudding RAISINS (Valencia).
CURIANTS (Patras).
MINCEMEAT.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
FIGS.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.
Brazil NUTS.
Soft-shell ALMONDS.
Moss FRUITS.
Crystallized FRUITS.

FRUITS in Syrup.
Imperial PLUMS.
Plum PUDDINGS.
COSAQUES.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.
CONDENSED MILK.
KEROSENE LAMPS.
FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
COOKING STOVES.
PARLOUR STOVES.

THE USUAL ASSORTMENT
of
OILMAN'S STORES,
AND
WINES,
at the
Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
Hongkong, December 7, 1885.

NOW ON SALE.
A CHINESE DICTIONARY
IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT,
BY
DR. E. J. EITEL.
CROWN OCTAVO, PP. 1018.

HONGKONG, 1877-1883.
Part I. A-K. ... \$2.50
Part II. K-M. ... \$2.50
Part III. M-T. ... \$3.00
Part IV. T-Z. ... \$3.00

A Reduction of ten per cent. will be allowed to purchasers of ten or more copies.
This Standard Work on the Chinese Language, constructed on the basis of Kanhsi's Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese characters in practical use, and while alphabetically arranged according to the sounds of the oldest dialect of China, the Cantonese, it gives also the Mandarin pronunciation of all characters explained in the book, so that its usefulness is by no means confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the work is a practically complete Thesaurus of the whole Written Language of China, ancient and modern, as used all over the Empire, whilst its introductory chapters serve the purposes of a philological guide to the student.
A Supplement, arranged for being bound and used by itself, and containing a List of the Radicals, an Index, and a List of Surnames, will be published and sold separately.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1883.

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL,
SATURDAY,
16th January, 1886.

THE "SNOWDROPS"
beg to announce their
THIRD GRAND ETHIOPIAN DRAW-
ING-ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,
COMMENCING AT 8 P.M.

Tickets may be obtained and Seats secured at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S, on and after Wednesday, 13th Instant.

Prices of Admission:
Dress Circle and Stalls, ... \$1.
Back Seats, ... \$2.
N.B.—The proceeds of this Entertainment will be devoted to Local Charity.
Hongkong, January 9, 1886.

To-day's Advertisements.
HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COM-
PANY, LIMITED.

HERBIE beg to notify that Mr. **WILLIAM SIDNEY RAMSEY** has been Appointed ASSISTANT MANAGER to the above Company from this date.
HENRY R. H. MARTIN,
General Manager.
Hongkong, January 13, 1886.

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

TO-MORROW EVENING,
Thursday, 14th January, 1886.

THE ZARZUELA SPANISH OPERA
COMPANY.

PROGRAMME.
1.—OVER-TURE.
2.—VIAJE A MONTE.
3.—LA CALANDEIRA.
4.—POBRE GLORIA (by request).

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Dress Circle, ... \$2.00.
Stalls, Front Seats, ... \$2.00.
Stalls, Back Seats, ... \$1.00.

Tickets of Admission can be booked at Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Limited, Hongkong, January 13, 1886.

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE!
SALE OF ANCIENT AND MODERN
JAPANESE FINE CURIOS
AND
WORKS OF ART.

MESSRS. KUHN & Co.,
the well-known and old Dealers of Yokohama, have favored me with instructions to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,
the 23rd January, 1886, at 2 p.m., on the Premises—
THE ENTIRE STOCK
of the
QUEEN'S ROAD STORE,
next door to Messrs. GATE & FAIRALL,

Satin and Silk Embroidered Screens, Old Boudoirs, Kimonos and KAKIMONOS, BROTHERS, CLOTHES, ENAMELS, IVORY CARVINGS and ORNAMENTS, NIKERIES and INKROUS, BORNES, GOLD and SILVER INLAID JEWELRY, SWORD GUARDS MOUNTED AS MEKU CARD HOLDERS, GENUINE SATSUMA, ISHAKI and KAGA PORCELAINS, PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, by JAPANESE ARTISTS, and a great variety of BRIC A BRAC and CURIOS, and ELEGANT CABINET ORNAMENTS.

The greater portion of this Fine and Valuable Collection has been formed by Mr. KUHN, and was originally intended for the Bonyon Exhibition (which was abandoned), and to avoid risk and expenses of transportation, the Goods will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder. This will afford a rare chance to all Purchasers, and more so to Lovers of Art, as Goods of this Class are seldom offered at Public Sales.
Catalogues will be issued previous to the Sale, and the Articles will be on view on Friday, the 22nd Instant.
TERMS OF SALE.—As customary.
G. R. LAMBERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, January 13, 1886.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA; BORDEAUX, LE HAVRE, DUNKIRK, LONDON AND ANTWERP.

ON TUESDAY, the 26th January, 1886, at Noon, the Company's S.S. **YANGTSE**, Commandant LOMIER, with PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m., on the 25th January, 1886. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office).
Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 13, 1886.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, January 15, 1883.

To-day's Advertisements.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, HANKOW and Ports on the YANGTZE.)

The Co.'s Steamship **Kiangyung**, Captain YOUNG, will be despatched at above on FRIDAY, the 15th Instant, at 3 p.m.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,** General Managers.
Hongkong, January 13, 1886.

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY.
The Co.'s Steamship **Zephyr**, Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 18th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to **RUSSELL & Co.,** General Managers.
Hongkong, January 13, 1886.

FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship **Electra**, Capt. F. N. GALT, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 21st Instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to **SIEMSEN & Co.,** Agents.
Hongkong, January 13, 1886.

FOR SINGAPORE AND RANGOON.
(If sufficient inducement offers.)

The Steamship **Vespasian**, of **J. ALEXANDER, Master**, will lead here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, &c., apply to **AKNOLD, KARBURG & Co.,** Agents.
Hongkong, January 13, 1886.

KUHN & Co.,
(of YOKOHAMA).

JAPANESE FINE ART
EXHIBITION,
HONGKONG HOTEL.

ORDERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, for EVERY DESCRIPTION of
JAPANESE MANUFACTURES
promptly executed.
Hongkong, January 13, 1886.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
January 13, 1886.

Signal, German steamer, 335, C. A. Hundewald, Pakhoi January 10, and Hoihow 11, General.—SIEMSEN & Co.
Paki, British steamer, 509, F. D. Goddard, Tamsui Jan. 8, Amoy 11, and Swatow 12, General.—DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.
Fushun, Chinese steamer, from Whampoa.
Johann, German steamer, 348, H. Binge, Saigon January 1, Rice and Paddy.—WIELER & Co.
Prinz Fr. Carl, German steamer, 1,230, P. Linde, London and Singapore, January 1, General.—KUNES & Co.
Andromeda, British iron-clad frigate, from a cruise.

Heda, American ship, 1,475, E. A. Day, Cardiff August 14, Coal.—ORDEN.
Camelot, British steamer, 1,049, J. Daily, Penang and Singapore, Jan. 4, General.—HUN HIN CHAN.

DEPARTURES.
January 13.

Morita Davis, for Hoihow.
Cicero, for Bangkok.
Namania, for Haiphong.
Antioch, for Hoihow and Pakhoi.
Pakhoi, for Saigon.
Independent, for Saigon.
Asodon, for Shanghai.
Andromeda, British iron-clad frigate, for a cruise.
Peking, for Shanghai.
Arctic, for Singapore and Sydney.
Argosy, for Singapore.
Dartmouth, for Singapore.
Three Brothers, for Quin-hon.
Venetia, for Singapore and Bombay.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.
JANUARY 13, 1886.

Stocks.	No. of Shares.	Value.	Paid-up.	Position per Last Report.	Last Dividend.	Closing Quotations.
BANKS.						
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corp.	80,000	125	125	50,779.22	2 half year	175 % prem.; 176 % prem. business
INSURANCE.						
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.	5,000	20 1/2	20 1/2	41,423.02	10 %	115 3/4 per share
Yongtze Insurance Company, Ltd.	8,000	2 1/2	2 1/2	50,000		115 3/4 per share
Union Insurance Society Co., Ltd.	2,800	125 1/2	125 1/2	534,000	495,339	2400
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.	24,000	33 3/4	33 3/4	650,000	200,735.71	187 1/2 annuities
Canton Insurance Office Co., Ltd.	10,000	25 1/2	25 1/2	500,000	222,776	100 %
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited.	1,500	1,000	200	28,711.50	Credit balance	1160
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	9,000	25 1/2	25 1/2	900,000.00	297,588.07	130 for 1883
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	20,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	547,000	191,060.98	50 for 1883
STEAM COMPANIES.						
H.K. & M. Steamboat Co., Ltd.	8,000	100	75	206,226.55	4,593.93	1/2 half year 63 prem., cash
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited.	20,000	50	50	86,764.16	402.22	12 1/2 years end- ing June 30/84
Indo-China S. N. Company, Limited.	18,387	10 1/2	10 1/2			6 % discount, cash
China and Manila S. Co., Ltd.	3,500	100	all			25 discount
MINING COMPANIES.						
H.K. & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	10,000	12 1/2	12 1/2	18,000	4,259.01	6 1/2 half year 70 1/2 % prem., cash, buyers
H.K. & China Gas Co., Limited.	5,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	8,552.17	112	1120 per share
New Shares.	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2			Old, \$1.50 per share ex div.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Ltd.	1,000	100	50		2,236.76	Old, \$2 New, \$7 1/2
China Sugar Company, Limited.	9,000	10 1/2	10 1/2		13,274.04	\$80 per share, cash
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited.	1,250	10 1/2	10 1/2	30,000	235,381.10	1185 per share, cash, sellers
Hongkong Bakery Company, Ltd.	6,000	50	50	4,000	442.11	810
Luen Sugar Company, Limited.	7,000	10 1/2	10 1/2		882.00	110 buyers
Perak Tin Mining & S.M. Co.	5,000	50	all			120
Selangore Tin Mining Co. (S.M.)	2,500	50	all			120 buyers
Penang & Singapore Sea Saltwater Mining Co.	40,000	20 1/2	5			120 cash
H.K. Rope Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	8,000	50	all			120 cash
COALS.						
Chinese Imperial 1881	8,000	600	all	8 %	June 1884 Dec. 11	120
" 1884	8,000	600	all	8 %	March 15 June 30	120
" 1884	8,000	600	all	8 %	Oct. 15	120
Singapore 1884	8,000	600	all	8 %	June & Decem.	120

CLEARED.

Lettie Fairfield, for Honolulu.
Gratitudine, for Kuching.
Amity, for Bangkok.
Fushun, for Shanghai.
Haiphong, for Coast Ports.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL.
Per **Signal**, from Pakhoi, &c., 38 Chinese.
Per **Paki**, from Tamsui, &c., Mr. Haw Ho, and 40 Chinese.
Per **Prinz Fr. Carl**, from Singapore, 82 Chinese.
Per **Camelot**, from Penang, &c., 338 Chinese.

DEPARTURE.
For Tamsui, for Singapore, Mr. Thos. J. Ward, for Calcutta, Mr. and Mrs. Coleman Hughes, Misses Linde (2), Messrs. Billis, Kufonjo and Humm.
For Nam-vien, for Haiphong, Rev. Bessiere, Mr. R. de St. Mathurin, and 66 Chinese deck.
For Manila, & Amoy, 35 Chinese; for Manila, & Amoy, 35 Chinese.
For Amoy, for Sydney, &c., 8 Europeans and 182 Chinese.
For Amoy, for Singapore, 495 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer **Andromeda** reports: Left Tamsui on the 8th inst., with moderate N.E. breeze and fine weather to Amoy. Left Amoy on the 11th inst. with fresh N.E. gales and heavy rain to Swatow. Left Swatow on the 12th, and thence to port fresh N.E. breeze and fine weather. Steamers in Amoy, **Wenchow**, and Russian gunboat. Steamers in Swatow, **Hiroshima Maru** and **John Knox**.
The American ship **Heda** reports: Spoke **Geo. R. Skjeld**, from New York, bound to Shanghai.

CARGOES.
Per **S. S. Natal**, sailed on the 12th Jan.—For Continent, 2,633 bales Silk, 489 bales Waste Silk, 19 cases Silks, 21 bales Cocoons, 200 cases Canvas, 329 pkgs. Tea, 511 pkgs. Sundries and 13 boxes Treasure (115,800). For London, 12 bales Silk, 273 bales Waste Silk, 7 cases Silks, 422 pkgs. Tea and 738 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.
MAILS will close:
For SHANGHAI.—Per **Fushun**, at 3.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 14th inst.
For SAIGON.—Per **Prinz**, at 4.30 p.m., on Thursday, the 14th inst., instead of as previously notified.
For SWATOW & BANGKOK.—Per **Mongkut**, at 5 p.m., on Thursday the 14th inst.
For SHANGHAI.—Per **Kut Sang**, at 2.30 p.m., on Friday, the 16th inst.
For STRAITS & CALCUTTA.—Per **Arratoon**, at 2.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 16th inst.
For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COCKBURN, VICTORIA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY, & MELBOURNE, &c., &c.—Per **Fushun**, at 3.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 16th inst.
For NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.—Per **Prinz**, at 5 p.m., on Thursday, the 14th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.
The United States Mail Packet **Delio** will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 15th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:
2.15 p.m. Registry closes.
2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet until 2.45 p.m. of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

MAILS BY THE BRITISH PACKET.
The British Contract Packet **Calvary** will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 19th inst., with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and countries beyond, and for the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.
The French Contract Packet **Yangtze** will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 26th inst., with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, and for the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Borneo, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar. The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:
CAPODRIATE, American ship, Capt. W. E. Stetson.—Messageries Maritimes.
CEYLON, American barque, Captain R. Calhoun.—Wing Chong Kih.
DARTMOUTH, British barque, Capt. Benj. Flinten.—Melchior & Co.
GEORGE, British barque, Capt. William Grant.—Captain.
GREAT SHERBORN, American barque, Capt. Chas. L. Finn.—Order.
HARMONIA, German ship, Captain Kassebohm.—Messageries Maritimes.
HECLA, American ship, Captain E. A. Day.—Order.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.
Shipping.
Daylight.—Haiphong leaves for Coast Ports.
Dined leaves for London.
Goods per **Andromeda** undelivered after this date subject to rent.

Amusements.
9 p.m.—Performance at the City Hall.

General Memoranda.
FRIDAY, January 15.—
2 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Ware, &c., at Mr. J. M. Armstrong's.
SATURDAY, January 16.—
2 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Ware, at Mr. G. R. Lambert's.
9 p.m.—Performance at the City Hall.

SUNDAY, January 17.—
Transfer Books of H.K. & C. M. Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., have been taken up at an advance on the £105 given as the minimum. This result should give a very good return to the local Bank, as well as a fair interest to all concerned.

MONDAY, January 18.—
Goods per steamer **Andromeda** undelivered after Noon subject to rent and landing charges at 1 cent per package per diem.

SATURDAY, January 23.—
2 p.m.—Auction of Entire Stock of Messrs. Kuhn & Co.'s.

SATURDAY, January 30.—
3 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the H.K. & C. M. Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., at No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

Just Received
HYACINTH BULBS
of the
BEST VARIETIES:
Blue,
White,
Red,
Yellow.

LAWN GRASS SEED.
SWEET CORN.

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, January 2, 1886.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.25 p.m.

The China Mail.
HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13, 1886.

TELEGRAMS.
(Via Southern Line.)
THE SAMOA ISLANDS.
LONDON, 12th January, 1886.

The Marquis of the German Corvette **Albatros** landed on one of the Samoan Islands in order to protect the Traders and the Samoan Flag was hoisted down.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
PASSED SUEZ CANAL.
OUTWARD BOUND:—*Oxfordshire*, November 13; *Lennox*, Nov. 17; *Nimrod*, Nov. 20; *Aden*, Dec. 16; *Markham*, Dec. 18; *Orontes*, Dec. 22; *Benary*, Dec. 24; *Heron*, Dec. 26; *Seymour*, Dec. 28; *Centurion*, Jan. 1; *Glenora*, Jan. 5; *Broom*, Jan. 8; *Compton*, Jan. 11; *Wladivostok*, Jan. 14; *Elektra*, Jan. 17; *Maree*, Jan. 20.

HOMEROUND BOUND:—*Nestor*, Port Philip, Dec. 15; *Glenloch*, Melbourne, Jan. 8; *Ajda*, Batavia, Glasgow, Jan. 12.

The next ENGLISH MAIL, per the P. & O. Co.'s steamer **Nepaul**, left Singapore for this port on Saturday, the 9th inst., at 9 a.m., and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 16th inst.

The Occidental and Oriental Co.'s steamer **Sat Poo**, left Singapore on the morning of the 9th inst., and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 16th inst.

The P. & M. S. S. Co.'s steamer **City of Sydney**, left San Francisco via Honolulu on the 29th Dec., and may be expected here about the 30th inst.

The German steamer **Falkenberg** left Saigon for this port on the 6th inst., and is now due.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer **Glenora**, from Liverpool, left Singapore on the morning of the 9th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer **Megaw** left Port Darwin for this port on the 4th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 13th inst.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer **Palamed** left Singapore on the 7th inst., and will be due here on the 14th inst.

The China Shippers' Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer **Oyaka**, from London, left Singapore for this port on the 11th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The E. & A. Steamship Co.'s steamer **Guthrie**, from London, left Singapore for this port on the 12th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamer **Guthrie**, left Sydney for this port on the 3rd inst., and is expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The steamers **Chiller**, **Buntingford**, **Olympia**, and **Patroclus** from China, have arrived.

HOUSE.

It is expected that the turret ironclad **Agamemnon</**

troated round in good form; Old-Reaser, though his coat is at present rather rough, may carry his owner's colours to the front in a way to surprise people. I heard a whisper that the Army sea air had agreed so well with Torpedo that he also may put in an appearance; and these ponies, if they should turn up fit on race day, may upset calculations and make events rather open.

There are a number of first class ponies here, and more are coming. Among the former I noticed on the course this morning Gaster, Ambassador, Onconor, Bandman, Triumph, Kilnbrook, and Chopped.

Work was mainly confined to trotting and an occasional canter. Gaster was full of going and looked as if he would like to have taken charge of his Northern trainer. Ambassador and a suspicious-looking grey griffin poked, and the grey at once round seemed to hold the old pony easily. Mary Monk and a starved-looking grey Subscription Griffin had a pow together, and the Monk had to put his best foot forward to keep his place, I thought. The Major's usually jolly countenance looked rather gloomy as his 'Sub' went round in rather dicky fashion. Mr. Stibbe's is looked upon as a 'dark horse,' but there will be many changes before end of next month, and I thought Mr. Paul looked satisfied with the movements of those in his care.

SCOUT.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The members of the Legislative Council met this afternoon. There were present:—H.E. the Officer Administering the Government (W. H. Marsh), President; His Honour Sir George Phillip, Chief Justice; Hon. F. Stewart, Acting Colonial Secretary; Hon. E. L. O'Malley, Attorney General; Hon. A. Lister, Colonial Treasurer; Hon. J. M. Price, Surveyor General; Hon. P. Byrne; Hon. W. Kowick; Hon. T. Jackson; Hon. F. D. Sassoon; Hon. Wong Shing.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to repeal the laws relating to the law of interest. In doing so, he said he stated at the last meeting of the Council that the bill was presented to the Council upon the report of the Commission for preparing and drafting a revised edition of the Ordinances. He might, perhaps, state with reference to this bill that it would be equally applicable to the laws of the Colony when it was presented to the Council on the 12th August 1882 was to prepare and report upon drafts for a revised edition of the Ordinances and for amendments of the same, incorporating the results of such recent Imperial Legislation as appeared applicable to the circumstances of the Colony, and providing for improved procedure in the administration of justice.

These drafts were the results of the work of the Commission in carrying out that instruction. They were drafted in the nature of a revised edition of the existing laws upon the subjects to which they related, and with such amendments of these laws as appeared suitable, as being in the nature of making them a revised edition, embodying along with the existing local Ordinances such provisions of Imperial Legislation upon the same subjects as have not hitherto been incorporated in the laws of the Colony as appeared to the Commission to be suitable for incorporation. The Commission had endeavoured to confine themselves very closely, in following out the duty assigned to them, to the lines laid down on their instructions. They did not at all consider it their duty to make any amendments of the laws as they were now presented. There were many points which they thought it was their duty to incorporate, but it might be desirable in the mind of the Council to introduce more substantial amendments. That would be a question to be considered by the Council as a matter of policy, but it was beyond the scope of the duty of the Commission. They therefore left many provisions of the law which may appear to the Council to be open to amendment. As an illustration of this he might point out a section in the bill relating to newspapers. The Council would see that section and would be provided that any newspaper or paper not conforming to the provision in Section 4, or whoever shall print and publish or cause to be printed or published any newspaper or paper knowing that the said provisions have not been complied with, shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding \$3,000 and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

The Council would see that this was an enormous penalty. The penalty was the same as that provided by the existing law, and the Commission did not take it upon themselves to alter it; but had thought it better to present the law in the revised edition as it stood. That was one of the questions which might fairly be raised when it came on for discussion and consideration, and perhaps some member might be prepared with a suggestion, pointing the attention of the Council to the fact that the Commission had been instructed that as an illustration of the very large scope for discussion that was open to the Council in the consideration of these bills, and in order to prevent any misconception as to the position which the Commission occupied with reference to the bills, the Commission did not take upon itself to recommend any of their provisions but merely said they had put the law together exactly as it stood along with the cognate provisions of English Law which appeared applicable to this Colony. It was open for the Council to discuss the bills, and to recommend amendment or improvement. With reference to this particular Ordinance he did not think it was necessary to say anything. It provided merely for the repeal of the laws against usury which had been repealed.

The Attorney General moved the second reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to regulate the printing of newspapers and books and the keeping of printing presses within the Colony.

The Attorney General, in moving the second reading of a bill entitled an Ordinance to regulate the printing of newspapers and books and the keeping of printing presses within the Colony, said the Ordinance reproduced the existing Ordinances of the Colony, as far as was suitable, and incorporated such amendments as would be seen from the marginal notes, some provisions of common law, and some provisions of Imperial Legislation upon the same subjects as have not hitherto been incorporated in the laws of the Colony as appeared to the Commission to be suitable for incorporation. The Commission had endeavoured to confine themselves very closely, in following out the duty assigned to them, to the lines laid down on their instructions. They did not at all consider it their duty to make any amendments of the laws as they were now presented. There were many points which they thought it was their duty to incorporate, but it might be desirable in the mind of the Council to introduce more substantial amendments. That would be a question to be considered by the Council as a matter of policy, but it was beyond the scope of the duty of the Commission. They therefore left many provisions of the law which may appear to the Council to be open to amendment. As an illustration of this he might point out a section in the bill relating to newspapers. The Council would see that section and would be provided that any newspaper or paper not conforming to the provision in Section 4, or whoever shall print and publish or cause to be printed or published any newspaper or paper knowing that the said provisions have not been complied with, shall be liable to a penalty of not exceeding \$3,000 and to imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years.

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paratively modern Imperial legislation upon subjects of the same kind. There was one provision in the bill which he had seen him to point out what it really amounted to. Subsection 3 of clause 4 provides as follows:—

As often as the printer or publisher who shall have made the aforesaid Declaration shall leave the Colony temporarily, a Declaration from another Printer or Publisher resident within the Colony shall be necessary. That was a reproduction of the existing Ordinance of 1844, with this alteration, the word 'temporarily' had been inserted before the word 'declaration,' so that there might be room for doubt; no question arises as to what is the meaning of the provision. In the law as it stood, in the section of Ord. 2 of 1844, there might arise, he believed in one case there might arise, some question as to whether temporary absence was contemplated by the section of the old law, the insertion of the word 'temporarily' removed that doubt; whether it removed it in the sense in which the Council approved was of course at present open. At all events it was necessary to remove it in one case or the other, and the provision was therefore made clearer by the insertion of the word 'temporarily.' The only other alteration was a verbal one. With reference to the question that there should be some exception made in the case of persons leaving the Colony for a short time, the Council would probably see that there is room for a good deal of discussion, but if they looked at the general scope of the Ordinance, what purpose it was intended to fulfill and what sort of securities it was intended to provide, they would see that some provision or other in cases of temporary absence. They must provide for temporary absence, or directly they admitted all the evils which the whole of the Ordinance relating to the registration of paper was intended to prevent.

The Acting Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Ordinance was read a second time.

On the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Acting Colonial Secretary, the following bills were read a second time:—

3. A Bill to empower the Colonial Treasurer to pay otherwise than to Executors or Administrators small Sums due on account of Pay or Allowances to Persons deceased.

4. A Bill for the better Apportionment of Rents and other periodical Payments.

5. A Bill to amend the Law relating to Larceny and Embezzlement.

6. A Bill to amend the Law relating to the Custody of Infants.

7. A Bill to amend the Law relating to Sales of Reversions.

With reference to the bill relating to larceny and embezzlement, the Attorney General said this bill would supply what had been a serious omission in the Legislation of the Colony. Fortunately they had not had many occasions for regretting its non-existence; there had only been two instances in which it was required. The Attorney General gave notice that he would move that the Council be informed of the Commission on these bills at next meeting.

The Council was adjourned until this day week, at 4 o'clock.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE STATUS OF ANGIO-CHINESE CITIZENS OF HONGKONG.
To the Editor of the 'CHINA MAIL.'
Hongkong, 13th January, 1886.

Sir,—I have frequently been asked by European friends why the Chinese in this Colony do not more often come forward and render assistance to the Government in public matters, and openly advocate and practise Western civilization and morality;—why also, though in a free British Colony, the influence of Chinese mandarins is sometimes so strongly felt by nearly every Chinese dwelling in this island, be he a naturalized or born British subject or a mere resident. Now, Sir, the reply is, I venture to think, perfectly plain and intelligible. The Chinese require more encouragement and protection from the British Government. The Chinese here are mostly men who have come from the various districts round about Canton to settle or reside here, and nearly all of them have family residences or relatives and friends living at their various native villages. It is through and by these that they are being constantly kept back, and at times unduly influenced by the fear of the mandarins. Few, I take it, would care to offend the deities who absolutely rule their hearts and homes. If such is the case, it may be asked, however, why many Chinese should not settle here permanently under direct British protection, or become naturalized. The answer to this is:—

1. A Chinese seldom likes to abandon his native home and friends. This is natural to every man, but especially to him.

2. The next is perhaps the more important reason, that is, even if he becomes a British subject by naturalization, his political status remains nearly the same as before, and he gets no more protection from the Government than if he were to remain a Chinese subject. This is also true of a Chinese who may be born and bred in this Colony. You are probably aware that a special Ordinance of naturalization has to be submitted and passed by the Legislative Council every time a foreigner seeks to join the English nation, and that this Ordinance invariably provides, among other things, that he shall enjoy within this Colony, but not elsewhere, all the rights and advantages and privileges of a British subject. This is a great inducement indeed for a Chinese to become a British subject. While he remains in Hongkong, he is a British subject and shares equally the same laws and privileges, and is placed under the same disabilities and restrictions as his brethren who have not obtained or perhaps are loth to obtain the same distinction. But the moment he leaves Hongkong and goes elsewhere, it may be at the call of duty or business, or for a change of health, he remains a Chinaman and no more. He does not carry with him his British nationality or protection, so that his becoming an English subject, though attended with much solemnity and ceremony, is a complete farce, and as such it is

thought to be undertaken only by those who are fond of taking much trouble for nothing, or those who aspire to the slender chance of a nomination to a seat in the Legislative Council or the bench of Justices of the Peace. If England wishes to possess many loyal subjects in her Colonies of the Far East, she must make better provisions than these. Look at the consequences. Suppose a Chinese who has been naturalized here were to render some services to the local Government or to his fellow-citizens, and these services involved him, as often the case, in some difficulties with the Chinese Mandarins, or indeed any other powerful body of men outside this Colony; then he must perforce remain all his life in this little nook of the world, except perhaps emigrating to other British Colonies and trying his naturalization again there, and let us hope with far better results.

Next take the case of a Chinese who was born and bred here; what is he? Is he an Englishman by nationality? In other words, has he all the privileges of an Englishman? I think so, by the Common Law of England, but there are many who doubt this, and the discussion is still being carried on by advocates of both sides without any definite result. I do not propose here to discuss this topic, important as it is. I may do so at some future time. But what can his birth and foreign education avail him even in the land of his nativity? He is classed in every respect with the other Chinese, and labours under the same disadvantages. When he goes to the mainland opposite, he too carries with him practically no British protection, unless indeed he should change his costume, cut off his queue and dress like a European. This is a heavy price to exact from a Chinese—one which, if given, may render him ridiculous among his friends, while it is at variance with all his immediate surroundings and associations. Before leaving this part of my letter, I should like to quote for the public benefit a portion of that famous Circular, issued by Sir Rutherford Alcock, when he was Her Majesty's Representative in China, and dated the 6th October 1868. After having briefly stated his reasons for such a decision, he continues thus in his notification: 'Therefore, by the authority in the name of the Queen, as at present as to power vested in me by the 80th section of the China and Japan Order in Council 1865, I do declare and order that all British subjects of Chinese descent shall while residing or being in Chinese territory discard the Chinese costume and adopt some other dress or costume whereby they may readily be distinguished from the native population. And that in the event of their infringing or not observing this order and regulation they shall not be entitled to claim British protection or interference on their behalf in any Court of Justice or elsewhere in the Chinese Dominion.' (See Government Gazette, 1868, p. 439.) What that distinctive dress is or should be no definite description has been given or determined upon, so, like most other things, it is left to every British Consul to prescribe what he thinks best. Most of the Consuls, I am informed, have a particular horror of and aversion to the unfortunate queue, and they generally insist upon its removal in addition to the wearing of European dress.

3. Lastly, those Chinese who do come forward and discharge public duties, need more encouragement and consideration from the hands of the Colonial Government. The European civilization of Chinese here is in its infancy, and must be carefully watched over and tenderly nurtured by all true well-wishers and philanthropists. To those who believe that England's mission in this world is solely to annex wealth and acquire territories for her own special use and benefit, and that all her great colonies are to contribute to her sole enjoyment without a corresponding responsibility and duty on her part, I have nothing to say. If right is might and might is right, the physically weak must over go to the wall, and this civilized world is a universe of brute force. But I am persuaded of better things of this truly great nation. In this belief I think some means may be devised to encourage and lead the few struggling ones onward, and an esprit de corps may be infused into the bosoms of those who are earnestly seeking for the advancement of themselves and their countrymen, and to become worthy members of that vast and mighty Empire, the British nation.

I feel, Sir, that I have transgressed too much on your valuable space in a single letter, and I must leave much that I wish to write about concerning my Chinese fellow-citizens here to some future occasion when I trust I shall be permitted by your good-nature to record some more of the thoughts and ruminations of

A POOR CHINAMAN.

Police Intelligence.

(Before A. G. W. Esq.)
Wednesday, Jan. 13.

THE CHARGE AGAINST DR. PIKE'S BOY.

Chan Ahbing, a servant, appeared on remand on a charge of stealing \$50, the property of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on the 18th of September last. It may be remembered that this case was heard before Mr. Wodehouse on the 21st and 28th Sept. last. The charge against the defendant was that he obtained from the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank a sum of \$50 on a cheque for \$33.37, given him by his employer, Dr. Pike, to cash, and only paid his master the \$33.37. Owing to the departure of Dr. Pike to Australia on the 20th Sept., the defendant, when brought on remand on the 28th Sept., was brought

over in security of \$100 to appear when called upon; and Dr. Pike having now returned to the Colony, the case has been reopened by Mr. Wice.

William Henry Gaskell, cashier in the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, deposed that he remembered the defendant coming to the Bank with the cheque produced, which was for \$33.37, in writing, but in figures was for \$50.37, drawn by Dr. Pike. On closing the balance the same day, he found that \$50 in cash was missing. The cheque was brought to him, and from which he learned on the 19th Sept. he went to Bluff Buildings to see defendant, whom he knew to be a servant of Dr. Pike. He saw defendant and told him he had been overpaid and asked him to refund the difference of \$50. Defendant said he had only received \$33.37 which he handed over to his master. Witness showed him his writing at the back of the cheque in which he acknowledged receipt of \$50.37, but he refused to refund the balance. Witness did not see the money paid to defendant. He believed the figure on the cheque to be an 8 and not a 3.

Kan Yam Tin, sheriff at the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, remembered the defendant presenting the cheque on 18th September last. Defendant did not ask for any particular sum but asked for payment of the amount of \$50.37 which he said he would go and see his master about it. He went away and came back and said he would take the money in notes. Witness gave him seventeen \$5 notes, four \$1 notes, three 10 cent pieces and seven cents, in all \$50.37, which he believed to be the amount of the cheque. The writing on the back, 'received by Ahbing for Dr. Pike' was written by defendant, and witness saw him write it. Witness himself wrote 'Pay \$50.37' and also the date on the back. He asked the defendant how much he wanted and he said \$33.37, and witness gave him \$33.37 and said 'all right' and witness paid him the \$33.37 and he went away. Witness afterwards went to see defendant, who would not say how much he had received but that he had given it all to his master.

Some other evidence as to the discovery of the difference of the amount paid on the cheque and that booked, was given by Ng Kai Fong, an accountant, and Fang Chi Shing, in charge of the notes at the Bank.

William Watson Pike, surgeon on the Medical Staff, deposed that on the 18th Sept. he saw the cheque produced for \$33.37 and sent defendant to the Bank for clean dollars. Defendant came back about 11.30 a.m. and asked witness if 'yes.' Defendant asked him before he left what was the amount of the cheque and he told him \$33.37. On the 19th he saw the cheque and also received a memo. to the effect that the boy had been overpaid. He asked the defendant and he replied that he had handed him all he received. Later on the first witness came to see him on the subject. The cheque as produced on the 18th of the month of the 19th Sept. was not in the same condition as at present as to the figures \$50.37. The upper loop of the first figure did not then join the centre as it did now. He remembered this by a conversation he had with Dr. Scudler at the time. The defendant was not then in the room. Dr. Scudler was pointing out to him with a pen how the first figure was made and witness cautioned him to see that the pen was dry before he did so. Witness then saw the pen was perfectly dry and did not touch the paper at all. At that time the upper loop was not joined, though close. The figure was certainly meant for \$50.37 and not \$53.37, and witness considered it was \$50.37 now. He made his eight quite differently, as could be seen from the data of the cheque. Defendant had been in his employ for eighteen months. He had several times cautioned him and witness believed him to be honest. He had several times had large sums of money belonging to witness in his keeping.

The case was then further remanded until 11 a.m. to-morrow, when Dr. Scudler was to be subpoenaed.

(Before N. G. Mitchell-Jones.)

DISORDERLY CHINESE COOLIES.

Chen Hui and Ho Tui, chair coolies in the employ of Mr. J. Hunt, of Messrs Butterfield & Swire, were charged with being at large in the public streets without light and pass at 9.45 p.m. yesterday, and with assaulting P.O. Mana Singh in the execution of his duty.

Mana Singh, P.O. 502, saw the defendants at 9.45 last night, hanging about the P. & O. verandah, and when he asked them for their passes they attacked him with considerable violence and he had to call in the assistance of a Portuguese to arrest them.

Defendants were fined \$10 each, or six weeks' hard labour for assaulting the police in the execution of their duty.

A BURMESE MILITARY EXPEDITION.

Mr. James G. Scott, who will be remembered by some of our readers as having been associated with Mr. Colquhoun in the representation of the Times in Yunnan, contributes to the St. James's Gazette, under his well-known nom de plume Shway Yee, a very interesting description of an incident connected with one of his visits to Mandalay.

In the autumn of 1880 I was looking about at Mandalay silk bazaar, looking at the gay turbans and waist-clothes, and at the half-Burmese, half-Hindoo girls who were preening at some of the stalls. Most of them were very pretty; but I declare that I was speculating more on the fusion of Aryan and Turanian blood, and the apparent result of the cross, than on the beauty of individual women. Still it was a pleasant study, I don't deny; but it was interrupted in a very unpleasant way. I was suddenly gripped on both sides and rushed violently out of the arcade into a higgledy-piggledy kind of a space, where there were some men and some women. I was then seized by two men, who were very much excited, and they were making for me a way through the crowd. They were Palace soldiers. They did not give me time to question them. 'If you don't come and take tickets at the Yunnan Prince's lottery-office, we'll denounce you as a spy of the Yung-loh-ohs,' and you'll be hanged for it. I was then taken to the Mandalay Palace, where the King had given powers to a few scores of the chief Ministers to open offices for the sale of tickets. The official that sold most tickets was most in favour with his Majesty, and the day was to attract spectators were therefore very numerous. The Mandalay Palace was a magnificent building, and the King was seated on a throne of gold and silver, and the Queen was seated on a throne of silver and gold, and the King was wearing a crown of gold and silver, and the Queen was wearing a crown of silver and gold, and the King was wearing a robe of gold and silver, and the Queen was wearing a robe of silver and gold, and the King was wearing a sword of gold and silver, and the Queen was wearing a sword of silver and gold, and the King was wearing a shield of gold and silver, and the Queen was wearing a shield of silver and gold, and the King was wearing a helmet of gold and silver, and the Queen was wearing a helmet of silver and gold, and the King was wearing a pair of boots of gold and silver, and the Queen was wearing a pair of boots of silver and gold, and the King was wearing a pair of gloves of gold and silver, and the Queen was wearing a pair of gloves of silver and gold, and the King was wearing a pair of shoes of gold and 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For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central, C. D. HARMAN, Agent.
Hongkong, December 30, 1885. 2275

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BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

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THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship CATHAY, Captain J. P. HARRIS, with Her Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for LONDON, via BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the 19th January, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.
Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.
Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed via Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route to London.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.
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N.B.—This Steamship takes Cargo and Passengers for MARSEILLES.
A. MOLVER, Superintendent.
Hongkong, January 6, 1886. 41

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THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND THROUGH AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship CITY OF PEKING will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama and Honolulu, on SATURDAY, the 23rd Inst., at 3 p.m., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Indian Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

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Hongkong, January 7, 1886. 56

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